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not in terms of men and women. Not so long as foreign offices are governed by the traditional principles of power, policy, and treaties are drawn on such a basis. Not so long as large private financial interests control the manufacture of armament and munitions, and business interests can demand governmental protection for precarious investments in undeveloped regions. "Not so long," as Mr. Woolf in his *Economic Imperialism* puts it, "as the white man, armed with the power of the modern State, and the weapons of modern war, and the technical knowledge and machinery of modern industry and finance, can reduce to subjection and then exploit economically for his own profit, the land and labor of the less developed Asiatic and African."

The Workers' International and the League of Nations show that the world is beginning to develop the "international mind" but the mere creation of judicial machinery to settle international disputes, and administrative machinery to facilitate international intercourse will not eliminate wars until the peoples of the world shall adopt a new outlook. Such an outlook will grow but it needs cultivation. These little books should aid materially in this cultivation. Let public opinion be once aroused to its responsibilities and its possibilities, and we shall see how quickly governments will bend their policies to the expressed wishes of their citizens.

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The Influence of Oversea Expansion on England to 1700. By JAMES E. GILLESPIE. New York. Longmans, Green and Company, 1920. 367 pp.

This is one of the most important contributions to modern European history which has been made by any writer in recent years. It is also a contribution of major significance to what is at the same time the most neglected and yet the most important phase of international relations, namely, the general cultural significance of the contact of different peoples. The great historic importance for European society of the expansion of Europe and the commercial revolution between 1500 and 1750 had been appraised by Raynal in his *Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of Europeans in the East and West Indies*, published in 1771. Attention had also been called to this fact by Seignobos in chapter xvii of his *Medieval and Modern Civiliza-*

tion, and by Seeley in Lecture V of his famous *Expansion of England*. Oversea expansion had also been woven into the general narrative in Professor W. C. Abbott's comprehensive account of modern history, *The Expansion of Europe*. But most of the conventional historians ignored this influence and serenely persisted in explaining modern times as the product of one or the other of two completely un-modern and backward-looking movements—the Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation. It remained for Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University to work out the first adequate synthesis of the origins of modern times in terms of the reaction upon European society of the expansion overseas and the resulting commercial revolution. His conclusions he summarized in three informing articles on "The Expansion of Europe" which appeared in the *Political Science Quarterly* in 1919. These may be regarded as the harbinger of a systematic work on the subject. In the meantime a valuable substitute may be found in Dr. Gillespie's book, which deals with the reaction of overseas expansion upon the country most influenced by this movement.

The book under review is a doctoral dissertation which follows very closely Professor Shepherd's line of interpretation as specifically applied to England. It describes in a forceful, comprehensive, and entertaining manner the effect of overseas expansion upon England in the fields of social relief and readjustment, manners and customs, commerce, industry, finance, morals and religion, thought, literature, art, and political development. The net result of the work is to impress upon the reader the fact that almost every phase of modern life was either called into being or powerfully advanced by the forces and influences flowing from the contact of England with lands across the sea. After assimilating the contents of this volume few writers will possess the temerity to associate either the Renaissance or the Reformation with the dawn of the modern age. Particularly important for students of international relations is the demonstration of the relation of the commercial revolution to the rise of nationalism in politics and economics.

The chief defect of the book is that it stops short at a wholly illogical point, 1700, instead of carrying the subject down to 1785 as Professor Shepherd does in his course on the expansion of Europe. Yet enough material is given to establish once for all the determining influence of the expansion of Europe in creating the modern world.

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